

Federal Intermeddling—The Case of Mississippi and Texas.

The time was, in the better days of the Republic, when any effort on the part of a Federal officer to interfere in State elections would have been met with the indignant rebuke of men of all parties, in all sections of the country. This sentiment was based upon the current doctrine that, in our system of government, it was clearly designed to leave each State to the control of its domestic concerns. There was a disposition in every State to guard, with a jealous eye, against anything like Federal encroachment upon its reserved rights. Even a little State, like Rhode Island or Delaware, would be quick to resent the affront of Federal dictation. This spirit was in harmony with the true nature of our governmental system. This spirit of State rights and State dignity, now divided in many quarters, is the vital element of our form of government, and the preservation of this spirit is closely connected with the liberties of the people, and the prosperity of the country. Destroy it, and the march of the country will be rapid to unity and empire. No establishment preserve it—and the nation heart may be gladdened with the prospect of an ocean-bound Republic, prominent in individual liberty, and public prosperity.

If the Republican party had done no more than to ignore this healthy, constitutional principle of Federal non-interference, this alone would have been sufficient to condemn it, and to condemn it utterly. If one thing more than another has characterized the career of this party, since 1860, it is this entire negation of State rights and State dignity. Radical Republicanism has controlled the Government, and the Government contemptuously treads upon the old commonwealths that created it. The agent usurps the place of the principal. The creature reconstructs the creators. Unless this tendency be arrested, can any reflecting mind fail to see, that our liberties are utterly gone North, South, East and West?

On the other hand, suppose the principle of Federal non-interference were now practiced, does any one doubt the result? There is every reason to believe that there would soon follow the proper adjustment of affairs, and on the basis, too, of justice to all. True, there would probably ensue a rapid exodus of the political adventurers now scattered through our section; but would this be a calamity? The radical party has inflicted evil after evil upon the South. Much mischief has already been done, and the outrages of legislation have been added to the burdens entailed by war. Yet now remove the Federal bayonet from the South, and even upon the basis of universal suffrage, these reconstructed States, employing no other than peaceful, legal agencies, would soon be restored to "cheerful, wholesome self-government."

So far as the conservative wing of the Republican party is concerned, we are pleased to see indications of a growing disposition to leave the people of Mississippi and Texas to the management of their own affairs. This is an auspicious omen. But should the administration, or any of its members, venture to interfere in these coming elections, let us hope that the rebuke will be not unlike that administered to Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell in Tennessee, where their favorite, Stokes, was beaten by Sehter by a majority of 50,000 or 60,000 votes. Let every State stand ready to put its seal of condemnation upon Federal intermeddling in its local affairs.

Alluding to the recent amnesty declared by the French rulers, the *Liberte* (Prince Napoleon's organ) expresses itself in these terms: "Decidedly this is a great and noble policy. We can praise it without reserve, for it has always been our own. This measure, which honors the Minister of the 17th of July, changes the distrust we entertained into confidence. The amnesty of the 14th of August, 1869, to which they have collectively and individually attached their names in solemn and unanimously counter-signing it, thus imprinting on it the character of a common work deliberated in council, has not remained—which would have been a fault—below that of the 16th of August, 1859, of which it is the worthy pendant. It is unconditional, without exceptions, without restrictions, and that circumstance it is which constitutes it a grand act."

It is generally believed by the radicals, or rather by those who keep an eye open, that Congressman Bowen will be ousted this winter on account of his crimes, and "who shall take his place is the question." Captain Jenks, the Street Inspector, and Inspector-General of Timber Mackey are spoken of in this connection.—*Charleston News.*

The Late Secretary of War.

The general tribute paid to the memory of Gen. Rawlins, who by political friends and foes, alike, is the undimmed world of the man.

A self-made man—in private as well as in public life, his principle seemed to have been quietly and unostentatiously to do his duty.

We are told that much of General Grant's success is to be attributed to his quiet Secretary. And what is peculiarly grateful to our feelings, is the statement that he, above all of the President's advisers, stood out for a generous and conciliatory policy towards the South. We can, therefore, join in the general sorrow expressed on the occasion of his death, and unite in the tribute of respect to his memory.

The *New York Sun*, a rigid critic, thus speaks of Gen. Rawlins:

"Though not professing any form of religious faith, he was a man of poetical, devout and spiritual nature. A strong, generous, brave, honest American. We shall not soon look upon his like again. Gen. Rawlins leaves three children—an infant born last week, and two daughters (ten and twelve years old) by a former marriage. Mrs. Rawlins is a native of Danbury, Conn., where she now is. She was unable, by reason of sickness, to attend his last hours."

**The Lancaster Railroad.**

On the 9th instant, a railroad meeting was held in Charlotte, N. C., on the subject of building a railroad to Charlotte from Camden and Lancaster Court House. There were delegates from Kershaw and Lancaster, and we learn that much encouragement was given to the project in Charlotte. The meeting was addressed by Dr. DeSaussure, of Camden; Messrs. Moore and Connors, of Lancaster; and by Dr. Fox, Gov. Vance and Gen. Barringer, of North Carolina. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the people of Lancaster and Kershaw are now agitating the building of a railroad from their respective towns through to Charlotte; and, whereas, we regard the road of great importance to the interest of this city, by giving us a nearer and more direct route to the sea-coast, and also by opening to the products of this country another market, therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially approve the building of the road to this city, and will use our utmost endeavors to induce the taking of stock sufficient to secure it.

Resolved, The people of Lancaster and Kershaw, many of whom have heretofore traded here, and by their desiring a close connection by rail with us, manifest a friendly feeling, which we cordially reciprocate.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of the meeting, to confer, from time to time, with the Lancaster and Kershaw delegation, with a view of opening books, and of devising the best mode of raising the subscription necessary for building the road.

The Chair filled the last resolutions by appointing the following gentlemen: C. J. Fox, R. Barringer, T. H. Brem, E. A. Osborne and Gaston Paul.

**THE AIR LINE RAILROAD.**—This road from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., is exciting much interest in the upper part of the State. The *Keowee Courier* is enthusiastic upon the subject, and we notice that a meeting of the citizens of Oconee County is called for September 11, to secure the route of the road through Walhalla.

**DEATH OF SENATOR W. P. FESSENDEN.**

In the death of Mr. Fessenden, the United States Senate loses one of its ablest members. Mr. Fessenden was a moderate Republican. He was one of the seven who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. He was a man of fine abilities and high character.

Speaking of the country around Lexington, Va., and its inhabitants, a correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "From the Scotch-Irish stock of this portion of Virginia have sprung some of the most remarkable men of the nation. We may name Stonewall Jackson, Sam. Houston, of Texas, who was born in a small house six miles North of Lexington, and Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., President of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., who was a native of this County, and married a daughter of the 'Blind Preacher.' A multitude of names, attached to the romantic history of 'Burden's Grant,' some of them yet extant in numerous families in this region—the Prestons, the Paxtons, the Lyles, the Grigsbys, the Shortts, the McDonnells, the Crawford, the Browns, the Wallaces, the Wilsons, the Carutherses, the Campbells, the McCampbells, the McClergs, the McCues, the McKees, the McCowns, etc., etc.—attest the relationship to the race which imbued the indomitable spirit of John Knox."

R. B. Elliott, W. J. Whipper, O. J. Wright, A. J. Ransier and R. O. DeLarge, (colored), and David Barrow, (white), are spoken of in radical circles as candidates for Congress at the next election.

**PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.**—Messrs. Flanagan, Brown and Lellbach, contractors of the work on the Port Royal Railroad, are about to commence operations. So says the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Railroad Movement in Kershaw County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Kershaw County, held on Monday, September 5, at the Court House in Camden, J. M. DeSaussure was unanimously chosen chairman, and Colin McKee appointed secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair a committee to prepare business for the meeting: Colonel Wm. M. Shannon, chairman; General J. B. Kershaw, Messrs. J. A. Boswell, J. J. Mickle, Theodore Lang and J. Ross Dye, who presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

Whereas, the alternative is presented to the people of Kershaw County of liberally aiding in construction the extension of the South Carolina Central Railroad from Sumter, via Camden, and Lancaster, and Charlotte, N. C., or permitting the same to pass to the Eastward of Camden, via Bishopville and Lancaster, to the fatal injury of the commercial and agricultural interest of the great body of the County; therefore,

Resolved, That we tender the support of DeKalb, Flat Rock and Waterge Townships, as well as that of the town of Camden, to the said extension of the South Carolina Central Railroad, upon the sole condition that it pass through the County via Camden, in the direction of Lancaster Court House.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, liberal subscriptions to the stock of said company in land can and ought to be obtained along the route of said road through this County.

Resolved, That we will contribute our fair proportion of the funds necessary to complete said road.

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to receive and consider any propositions made to our people on this subject, and submit the same to the citizens of the County or townships interested, through the County Commissioners or Selectmen of the townships, as the case may be, whenever necessary.

Col. William M. Shannon, Gen. J. B. Kershaw, John McKee, J. J. Tranham and J. Ross Dye were appointed the committee.

A. J. Moore, D. L. DeSaussure and Theodore Lang were nominated delegates to proceed to Charleston to a railroad meeting on the 19th inst.

**William Pitt Fessenden, United States Senator.**

Mr. Fessenden was a son of Hon. Samuel Fessenden, and was born, October 16, 1806, at Boscawen, Merrimac County, New Hampshire. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827; opened an office at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, Maine, where he practiced for two years, when he removed to Portland. Mr. Fessenden was elected to the Legislature in 1831, and, although the youngest member of that body, he rose at once to distinction both as a legislator and a debater. From 1832 to 1839, Mr. Fessenden devoted himself exclusively to his profession, in which he very soon rose to the first rank, both as a counselor and advocate. In 1839 he was the second time chosen to represent Portland in the Legislature. In 1840 he was elected to Congress, where he participated in the current debates with honor. He declined the re-nomination which was tendered him in 1843, returning to his profession. In 1845-46 he was again in the State Legislature, but declined to serve after that time.

He was defeated for member of Congress in 1850. In 1854, he was again in the Legislature, by which body he was chosen United States Senator, and in 1859 he was re-elected for six years, during which term he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln as successor to Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, to accept which office he resigned his Senatorship, and Mr. Farrell was appointed to succeed him for the unexpired term. In 1865, he was again elected to the Senate, where he distinguished himself by voting for the acquittal of President Johnson in the impeachment trial, in the face of the threats and blandishments of his party, which failed to move him in the slightest from what he regarded as the path of duty.

Mr. Fessenden was sixty-three years of age, of commanding personal appearance, and was always considered one of the finest looking men in the Senate. His unspotted purity of character gave him great weight in the deliberations of the Senate, and his abilities made him one of the leaders of his party.

[*New York Democrat.*]

**SALE DAY.**—The property sales in front of the Court House were largely attended, and the bidding in several instances was quite spirited. W. W. Humphreys, Esq., Judge of Probate, sold several tracts of land as follows: 265 acres, \$1,965; 99 1/2 acres, \$625; 40 acres, \$330; 14 acres in the village of Belton, \$430; 1 acre lot in Pendleton, \$300. Sheriff McGulkin sold one tract of land, containing 140 acres, at \$485. These prices indicate an increased value of land, notwithstanding the prospect of taxation.

We talked with a good many farmers concerning their crops, and from the best information we can gather, the conclusion is general that not more than a half crop of corn and cotton will be made in Anderson County. The cold weather early in August, attended by partial rains was succeeded by intensely hot and dry weather, and the last drought has done far more injury than its predecessors. Altogether, the signs indicate scarcity of breadstuffs and money.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

Iowa has recently taken its census, and returns from all but five Counties show a population of 1,011,952. During the past two years 20,000 dwellings have been erected in the State.

The Marion County Agricultural Society have arranged for a dinner and address on the 14th October.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

Notwithstanding the thick crust of money with which General Grant tries to keep himself guarded, a sharp fellow comes along occasionally and manages to scratch whatever there is in him just as the fish called the booby guesses a hole through the closed shell of the oyster and devours all the succulence within.

The *Springfield Republican*, the principal radical mouth-piece in New England, thinks that such Democratic organs as the *Courier-Journal* and the *Chicago Times* "will bear a little close watching." We don't know a better watch-dog than the *Springfield Republican*.

It cost the Government \$45,000,000 to redeem \$37,000,000 of bonds, not due for eighteen years. This is what Boutwell calls making money. Some people think it is increasing the public debt. How much time will he wait at this rate to pay it?

The news from Washington is that George Wilkes, the sporting editor, who has been stake-holder in several prize-fights, and a standing referee upon all disputed points growing out of such affairs, is to be United States Minister to China.

How can specie payments ever be resumed when there is an actual drain of \$60,000,000 a year in gold to Europe for the payment of interest to the European bond-holders, who don't pay a farthing's tax upon their bonds?

General Grant, who thinks his case a hard one in being continually bored by the office-seekers, etc., by invitation of his Rhode Island friends, last week, a dinner of baked clams, whose cases were as hard as his own.

Why should the Federal Government pay \$50,000,000 per year to the national banks for issuing a blueback currency when it can issue greenbacks, a better currency, without paying anything at all?

Why should we keep up an army of 50,000 men, at an expense of \$50,000,000 a year, when an army of 10,000 men, well-managed, would do more than the 50,000 show any signs of doing?

It is said that the Japanese clergy pause every fifteen minutes in their discourses and say to their congregations, "Let us take a smoke." They preach sermons very much as Grant administers affairs.

There was a dance at the late reunion at Gettysburg. They should have had the negro minstrels there. The performer with the "bones" would have found a plenty of instruments at hand.

Why is the Yankee fisherman permitted to have his salt free of duty for curing his fish, while the Western packer of beef and pork is heavily taxed for every grain of salt he uses?

Why should we have a far less amount of currency now to do the business of the country than was required and used when the South was not a party to the Union?

There is good reason for Grant's using so few words. The object of words, according to Talleyrand, is to "hide thought," and Grant has very little thought to hide.

Why should we first take up, as Boutwell does, the debt bearing no interest, like the greenbacks, leaving unredeemed the bonds which bear a heavy interest?

George W. Shanks is establishing in Florida a cotton factory with an immense number of spindles. We wish spindle-Shanks all success.

The *New York Herald* says that "the radicals are going to hell." Perhaps Satan will lock the gate to keep them out.

**THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.**—Whatever it may become in the future the Pacific Railroad at the present is a great convenience, and compares favorably with the very best roads of the Eastern States; I mean as far as comfortable cars, easy traveling and substantial meals are concerned. Your correspondent has recently traveled over the route from San Francisco to Louisville and back, at a cost of \$420, in greenbacks. He speaks, therefore, simply from the experience of paid-for travel and not as a "dead head." The sum mentioned above for the round trip, of course, includes sleeping-car charges, meals, portage and omnibus tariffs, which are no more animated than "on other rail routes; and while this is the case, they are certainly no less moderate. The world moves the same out West as it does in East. The boot-black, the omnibus runner, the hotel-keeper, and the baggage porter have a religion concerning charges to travelers everywhere alike. The fare from Chicago to San Francisco has been reduced, since I came over, from \$153 to \$130; but I beg that none who may read these few lines suppose that \$130 comprise all the money it requires for the trip. As Mrs. Scott is reported to have once said to the General, "on the contrary quite the reverse." Any one in doubt has only to try it. But while the road is a good one I perfectly agree with Commissioner Isaac N. Morris, when he says "it is one of the most stupendous monopolies the world has ever known—a monopoly which yields more power and has brought more politicians to its feet, perhaps, than all other monopolies in the United States."—*Exchange.*

The death of General Rawlins naturally awakens more or less speculation in regard to his successor. Among the prominent gentlemen talked of for the office, the name most dwelt upon is that of General Dodge, of Iowa, for eight years a member of the House of Representatives, and always prominent on the Military Committees. The known desire of the President to avail himself of the services of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who successively declined invitations to accept the positions of Attorney-General and Secretary of State, has led to the supposition that General Cox, the Secretary of the Interior, might be transferred to the War Bureau, and his present department be given to Mr. Wilson. These speculations, however, so far as we know, rest on no official basis.

[*New York Times.*]

Local Items.

We have received the September number of the *Carolina Farmer*, a monthly magazine, published at Wilmington, N. C.

**TRYING.**—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Sessford, who fell from a scaffold in the new State House, and received severe injuries, is improving.

**JOB OFFICE.**—The *Phonia* Job Office is prepared to execute every style of printing, from visiting and business cards to pamphlets and books. With ample material and first-class workmen, satisfaction is guaranteed to all. If our work does not come up to contract, we make no charge. With this understanding our business men have no excuse for sending work North.

**FOUND DEAD.**—A young man named Benjamin Parr, about eighteen years old, in the employment of Henry Skipper, was found dead, yesterday morning. The body of the unfortunate youth was discovered in Mr. Skipper's stable, with a wound from a pistol shot in the back of the head. Near the body lay a curry-comb, and about four feet off a pistol of the Smith & Wesson pattern. The verdict of the jury was: "Came to his death from a pistol shot in the hands of some unknown person." It is not known whether the deceased shot himself, or was the victim of foul play.

**SELECT NOVELS.**—We have received from Messrs. Duffie & Chapman Nos. 326 and 327—Harper & Brothers' Library of Select Novels—viz: "False Colors," by Annie Thomas; and "Meta's Faith," by the author of "St. Olave's," "Janita's Cross," "Jennie's Quiet Life," &c., &c. Of Miss Thomas, the *Morning Post* (England) says: "Miss Thomas need not have either doubt or fear as to the place which will be awarded her among our modern novelists."

"Of Meta's Faith," the *London Athenaeum* says: "The tale creates strong interest by the naturalness and force of its delineations of character."

These volumes will, therefore, doubtless afford good reading.

**CAN THE SILVER GRASS OR SILVER WEED BE MADE USEFUL?**—A gentleman of this city exhibited at this office, on yesterday, a specimen of this native grass dried, which, upon inspection, suggests the question above raised. This weed or grass grows abundantly in the pine woods of our State, and in the North Carolina mountains. The fibre is not unlike that of the ramie. It makes a fibre long, strong, fine and glossy. We are told that it makes an admirable pulv for application to wounds. As for making lint from it, we presume the difficulty would be in gathering it in quantity sufficient to make the business pay.

**THE RUST AND THE CATERPILLAR.**—We visited, on yesterday, the farm of Mr. Blakely. The cotton, for the most part, looked well, and was full of bolls. A part of the crop had been attacked with rust. Mr. Blakely's observation, thus far, has convinced him that rust springs from the absence of a certain element in the fertilizer applied, and this element is ammonia. That portion of his crop attacked with rust was manured not so heavily as the rest; and furthermore, the fertilizer used was one lacking in ammonia. Hence, he concludes that rust springs from general poverty of soil, and particularly from a deficiency of ammonia in the soil.

We next inspected the unusually fine looking cotton of Dr. Parker—all five or six feet high. Here we found the caterpillar at work; but we trust that not much damage will be done by this cotton scourge.

**HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 10—Columbia Hotel.**—J. L. Barnwell, Beaufort; Mrs. E. B. Seabrook, S. Wayne, O. B. Collins, Robert A. Clark, J. E. Thames, Charleston; A. M. Kirkland, S. C.; T. Lang, Camden; T. H. Lambeth, Richmond; Dr. J. D. Durham, Orangeburg; Dr. A. K. Durham, Doko; B. B. McCreary, city; J. D. Smith, R. G. Lamar, Richard; J. G. McKissick, Union; T. B. Ferguson, T. W. Davis, J. C. Alexander, Greenville; J. S. Fair, Newberry.

**National Hotel.**—D. M. Ward, Newberry; E. J. Wiss, Wm. Webb, Charleston; F. Copes, Winnsboro; L. D. Miller, Spartanburg; John M. Perry, wife and child, Mrs. W. S. Perry, Kershaw; R. S. McLean, North Carolina; K. Haynes, Whiteville; D. H. Sheldon and lady, Cross Keys; W. D. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Bennettsville; L. P. Guffin, Abbeville.

**Nickerson House.**—John B. Carnile, Newberry; John Kyle, Laurens; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Townsend, Miss M. Moore, Richmond; J. C. Courtney, wife, three children and servant, J. R. Oatham, F. Fielding, H. J. Hughes, J. Brown, S. C.; T. W. Youngblood, Chester; C. M. Hawkins, Baltimore; F. H. Wilcox, R. S. Huson, G. & C. R. R.; L. O. Neall, Edgefield.

Dr. J. I. McCanta has been removed by Governor Scott from his post at the Lunatic Asylum, and a Dr. Cornwell appointed in his place.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published the first time this morning:

R. C. Shiver—Salesmen Wanted.  
Mary A. Hunt—Executive's Notice.  
F. Kenstler—Barber Secured.  
Plantations in Fairfield for Sale.  
Paroline and Portable Gas Light.

**Ask the recovered dyspeptic, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patients, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite. They will tell you that Simmons' Liver Regulator was the remedy that relieved them from the very jaws of death.** S113

**A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.**—Dr. TUTT'S SARSAPARILLA AND QUEEN'S DELIGHT, the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, expels all humors from the system; it acts directly on the depuratory organs; the skin is one of the most important of these organs, and by the use of this invaluable medicine it is cleansed and rendered soft, fair and healthy. Try it. S11 6

And he did many wonderful works, inasmuch that his name was pronounced in many tongues. And there came unto him Judith, from the support of New Bedford, who had been sick for many years; and after some days, her pains were gone. She slept soundly, and did rejoice in eating her food. And Aaa, from those which are called Quakers, in the great city of Philadelphia, wrote an epistle, saying: O, Doctor! accept thou this money, which is called greenbacks, and hath the picture of Abraham, thy friend, on one end. For verily I was weak, exhausted and despondent; I ate but little, and suffered many pains, and thy PLAZATION BITTERS gave me health, likened only unto the vigor of youth. And upon such as are afflicted with liver complaint, with sour stomach, with general debility and dyspeptic pains, in all parts of the land did these Bitters produce astonishing cures.

**MAGNOLIA WATER.**—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. S113

**WHAT IT WILL DO.**—Judge by what it has done. HEINRICH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. It has cured a sore leg of twenty-five years standing. It has restored to health persons long diseased. It has cured cutaneous eruptions, tetter, &c. It has cured the dyspeptic of his complaint of long standing. It has restored to life the child supposed to be dying. It has produced a radiant glow on the female cheek. It has invigorated the feeble and languishing. It has imparted vigor to the young. It has vitalized the decaying functions of age. It has purified the blood and invigorated life. It has cured Liver Complaint and nervous disorders. It has proven to be a great blessing to females. It establishes regularity of the organs. It is the lamp of life and way to health, and everybody should try a bottle of HEINRICH'S QUEEN'S DELIGHT. A14

**BE BEAUTIFUL.**—If you desire beauty you should use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It gives a soft, refined, satin-like texture to the complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blisters, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of Pearly Bloom to the plainest features. It brings the Bloom of Youth to the fading cheek and changes the Rusty Country Girl into a Fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of Beauty. No Lady need complain of her Complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

**Lyon's Kathairon** is the best hair dressing in use. S413

**Wanted, Immediately.**

**TWO** first class experienced DRY GOODS SALESMEN. None others need apply for these places. Applications received for five days. R. C. SHIVER. 2

**Notice.**

**ALL** persons indebted to the Estate of the late WM. R. HUNTT, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me; and all persons having claims against his estate are requested to present them duly attested to me, or to Messrs. POPE & HASKELL, Attorneys at Law, Columbia, S. C. MARY A. HUNTT, Executrix. Sept 11 e3

**Notice.**

**HAVING** secured the services of a first class BARBER, (nearly from the Continental, Philadelphia,) I am now prepared to serve all who may favor me with their patronage, in a neat and skillful manner. HAIRDRESSING in all styles attended to at private residences, if desired. F. KENSTLER, Hair-Dresser and Barber. Sept 11 6

**Paroline and Portable Gas Light.**

**THE** undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above-named LIGHT, for which he is now prepared to receive orders. It is claimed for this Light that it is superior to Kerosene or any other illuminating oil; that it is NON-EXPLOSIVE, and that it gives a light almost equal to that of Coal Gas, and is just as cheap as Kerosene. Send for Circular, and address orders to CHAS. J. COLCOCK, JR., P. O. Box 105, Charleston, S. C. P. S.—Lamps and Oil sent by Express—C. O. D. Sept 11 48

**POPE & HASKELL,**  
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AND  
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Office—Law Range, Columbia, S. C. May 5  
Choice Tobacco—Smoking and Chewing  
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SMOKING—Best "Durham,"  
"Commonwealth,"  
With common grades, in full supply, for sale by  
GEO. SYMMERS.